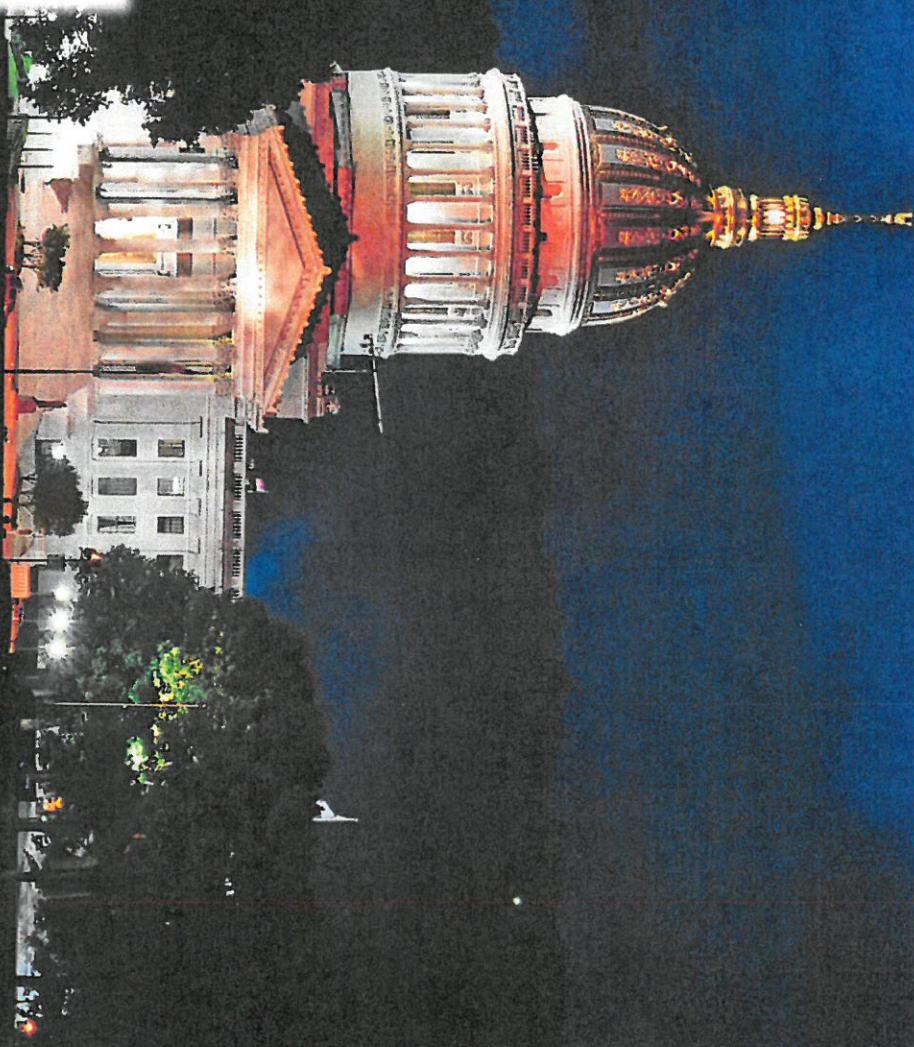


2017 IMPACT SUMMIT

West Virginia
Community Advancement
and Development





We make resources a reality!

Community Advancement and Development

Mary Jo Thompson, Director

Who we are?



We make resources a reality!

- Community Advancement and Development
- Rebranded in early 2017 due to merger of The Office of Economic Opportunity and the Community Development Office
- 4 Units
- Mission is to encourage strong civic engagement through the administration of state and federal programs designed to improve the quality of life in communities throughout West Virginia

CAD Accomplishments

- Waiting on content from Russ and Jennifer

Units of CAD



- Sustainability

West Virginia
cad

- Infrastructure

West Virginia
cad

- Resiliency

West Virginia
cad

- Compliance

West Virginia
cad

Sustainability



Jennifer updated headshot

- Comprised of various federal and state grant programs focused on community growth and improvement
- These programs contribute to community viability, while assisting individuals and families become more self-sufficient and organizations thrive
- Many of the programs within the unit serve low-income individuals and families, focusing on the most vulnerable populations of West Virginia

Sustainability Programs

- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
- Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- Emergency Solutions Grant
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
- Community Participation Program
- Waste / Coal
- Neighborhood Investment Program (NIP)
- Local Economic Development Program (LEAP)
- Certified Development Community Program
- Intergovernmental Review

Resiliency



Russ Updated headshot

- The State Resiliency Office (SRO) arose from both response to an immediate need due to the devastating flooding in June 2016, as well as long term strategic planning need for the State
- Its overall purpose is to better prepare communities for extreme events (i.e., floods, storms, severe downturn in economic sectors) through innovative resilience projects
- This unit will focus on the intermediate and long-term recovery needs in the impacted communities in southern West Virginia after the devastating floods, including plan development and community engagement
- The State Resiliency Office was officially established by legislation in 2017 by HB 2935

RISE WV Disaster Recovery Program



RISE WV Disaster Recovery Program (CDBG-DR Program)



- WVCAD is currently managing the RISE WV Disaster Recovery Program intended to repair or reconstruct single-family housing and single-family rental property
- Awarded \$149 million in funding from the federal government

Infrastructure



Kelly Russ with updated headshots

- This unit is federal and state grant funding focused on supporting the expansion and growth of communities and the State
- The funds invest in infrastructure and community economic development, with diverse opportunities given the portfolio of grant programs

Infrastructure Programs

- Appalachian Regional Council (ARC)
- Flex-E-Grant
- Community Development Block Grant
- Main Street
- ONTRAC
- Land and Water
- Broadband

Broadband in West Virginia

Compliance

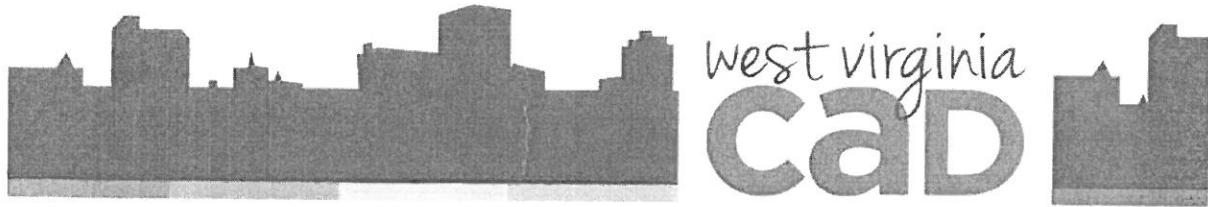


Jeremy title—updated headshot

- A supportive structure for the other units, and the programs and staff within
- Serves as an independent oversight component of the Division, primarily to ensure all programs meet grant compliance and monitoring requirements through coordination and execution of various desk-top and on-sight review functions

The Path Ahead

Conclusion



COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
A DIVISION OF THE WV DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

State Resiliency Office
Board Meeting

West Virginia Department of Commerce
Capital Complex, Charleston, West Virginia
Building Three Floor Eight
October 16th, 2017

AGENDA

9:00-11:00am

Welcome Reception and Breakfast

- I. Call to Order & Welcome Joshua Jarrell, Deputy Secretary & General Counsel
West Virginia Department of Commerce
- II. Overview of House Bill 2935 & Mission of SRO Board..... Mary Jo Thompson, Director
West Virginia Community Advancement and Development
- III. Path Forward
- IV. Council Comments
- V. Other Business
- VI. Adjourn

We make resources a reality!

Community Advancement and Development
State Capitol Complex
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Building 3, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
Phone: (304) 558-2234

State Resiliency Board

Meeting Minutes

Monday, October 16th 2017

A meeting of the State Resiliency Office Board was held at 9:00am on Monday, October 16th, 2017 at the West Virginia Advancement and Development Office in Charleston, West Virginia

The following board members were present:

- Director Jimmy Gianato, West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Director Stephen McDaniel, West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
- Jeff Wood, Designee for General James Hoyer, West Virginia National Guard
- Norman Bailey, Chief of Staff West Virginia Department of Agriculture
- Director Brian Farkas, West Virginia State Conservation Agency
- Secretary Austin Caperton, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
- Director of Community Advancement and Development Mary Jo Thompson, Designee for Secretary Thrasher, Department of Commerce

The following council members were absent:

- Secretary Jeff Sandy, West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety
- Secretary Thomas Smith, West Virginia Department of Transportation

Others present:

- Deputy Director Russell Tarry, West Virginia Community Advancement and Development
- Jennifer Ferrell, West Virginia Community Advancement and Development
- Hannah Kessler, State Resiliency Office, West Virginia Community Advancement and Development
- Ken Ward, Charleston Gazette-Mail

The meeting was called to order by Director Mary Jo Thompson: Director Thompson welcomed the board and introduced her staff present.

Director Thompson spoke of the vision behind and the steps taken to revive House Bill 2935, which created the SRO Board, Office, and Legislative Committee on Flooding. She also spoke of the responsibility that comes from this legislative mandate to recovery this state and make it resilient.

Action items discussed were:

- Creation of a special committee, with Brian Farkas WV Conservation Agency as head.
- The reminder that this committee will report quarterly
- A request for each agency to create point person for future needs and meetings

Director Thompson encouraged all members to continue collaboration between state agencies, as well as federal and private sectors. She said if we are looking to make long term changes in resiliency we all must work together to do so. She is going to suggest including West Virginia Department of Agriculture into the State Resiliency Board through HB 2935.

There will be a Recovery and Alliance Session on November 7th, as the Development Office works with FEMA to push information out to agencies involved. This will be a large collaboration on many levels for the sake of disaster relief, recovery, and resiliency.

Director Jimmy Gianato, West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management mentioned that this disaster brought in more financial support than anything he has ever seen. He also encouraged the group that one of their main functions is to collaborate on resource allocation to maximize these funds while not duplicating services.

Director Thompson agreed that West Virginia is on the map for recovery, and the county is looking at the way we spend this money.

Director Gianato then explained that the disaster of 2017 was isolated to 4 Counties in the northern part of the state. These included Wetzel, Marion, Harrison and Marshall. This flood was not to the extent of the 2016 flooding, but made sure to mention that when you are the one affected it becomes very relevant to you personally. He also applauded private sector donors, and philanthropic groups for the building of (estimated) 1,000 homes since the June 2016 floods.

Director Thompson then requested that Director Brian Farkas speak about the background of HB 2935, and previous Legislative action. Director Farkas then explained a plan created in 2004-2005 to update flood plans, and then again, a 2007 effort by the legislature to enact the same plan, passing in senate but not in the house. Then after the floods of 2016 Speaker Armstead revived this same bill, finally passing HB 2935 that has been talked about for more than a decade. Director Thompson and Director Farkas both see this as a huge success to finally get this into law.

Moving forward, Director Thompson explained that the SRO Board will need to report to Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding quarterly, as mandated by HB 2935. The State Resiliency Office will take the lead on this reporting with support from the board.

All members of the board were invited to attend the November 7th Recovery Session with more details being passed on as they arrive.

A motion was made by Directory McDaniel and seconded by Secretary Caperton, all in favor and none opposed and the SRO Board meeting was adjourned

State Resiliency Board Action Officer Meeting

November 21, 2017

Action Items:

Members should consider any state emergency plans they may have access to, to research best practices in the state

Attendance:

Brian Farkas, WVCA

Danny Bennett, WVDNR

Rusty Joins, WVDEP

James Young, FEMA

Russell Tarry, WVDO

Carrie Robinette, FEMA

Rob Pennington, WVDOH

Hannah Trautwein, WVDO

Kevin Snyder, FEMA

One of the first discussions of our meeting was: Who do we have, and who do we need?

Some of those mentioned were:

WVU (FORWARD Report)

Land Use Clinic

Marshall University

Brownfield Center

Kevin Sneed

Greg Myers

We then went into Reports from each agency present on their specific specialties.

DNR- Danny Bennett

Has hand in initial response to disasters when needed (boats, etc.)

DNR is responsible for all wildlife, although endangered species is not the biggest part. That responsibility falls on Fish and Wildlife services, who DNR works closely with.

Danny would be point of contact for blockages in streams, and does field reviews.

Immediate for this office would be in the first 3 months, and anything that affected life and property.

DEP- Rusty Joins

Specialize in Waste/Debris Removal and Management

-Provides oversight

-Controls hazardous material

-Approves changes to normal operations during emergency

-Also oversees air quality/permits for burnings.

DOH- Rob Pennington

Federal Funding: Called ER must be tied to specific site (1/3rd of projects in disaster) can be paid for with federal allocations.

The 2/3rds of projects that are not funded by the ER Stream may use FEMA eligible routes, for hollows, non-federal roads etc.

Federal funding for this does not come in quickly, but accounts are flexible enough that DOH can pay out of pocket and be reimbursed if necessary.

Not a great upgrade/hazard mitigation/betterment process with these strict funding sources.

Carrie spoke about Public Assistance funds under 406 from the Stafford Act Mitigation plan that makes it difficult to repair anything other than the damaged element itself, not necessarily underlying causes. She did say she was not a Public Assistance specialist, and we spoke about inviting a PA specialist to a meeting in the future if needed. Greg Myers particularly.

HMGP did close its applications on November 3rd, 2017, and is asking for a review period extension until March of 2018. They will not take any more applications, it is specifically a review period.

WVDO- Russ Tarry

Hope that the SRO can be a place that is supportive and managing of other agencies during initial disaster period, but does not have immediate response as of now.

CDBG is the long-term source where federal funding will come from, earmarked for Housing, economic development, Infrastructure and others.

This brought up the idea that different agencies define infrastructure differently. The Development office means: Water, sewer, and roads primarily. Russ said he will get with HUD for an official definition.

The comment was also made that many agencies have infrastructure programs that may not be coordinating as much as possible. (Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program was mentioned)

The idea was also thrown out that we could have different committees working with us on Housing, Infrastructure, Economic development etc., and this turned into discussion on how big this process is going to be.

Brian Farkas said that the group should realize that this undertaking would take dedication, resources, and full-time commitment for at least a year.

This includes full time staffing, and resources.

It was decided that to begin with, staff should all be in Charleston, and eventually be regionalized as needed.

The SRO needs 4/5 people, that can help in Housing, Infrastructure, Economic Development, Natural Resources, Planning, Watershed, Health/Social Etc.

Before we hire these people, we as a board need to know what our definition of Resiliency is.

We could hire out of other agencies on a 6 month to 1-year contract. As the SRO gets up and running.

Where would we start regionally? Where there have been the most disasters- Mingo and Wyoming county.

We also realized that there are many plans out there that we can use as resources to develop one comprehensive state plan under the SRO.

Some other thoughts were on the definition of Resiliency. We said Resiliency included:

Taking advantage of opportunities, may use the words shock and stressors to include flood/natural disasters as well as economic downturn, and the understanding that we need to be able to use money if it's given to us.

Un-resilient Coding was mentioned as a reason for lack of resiliency in WV. (Compliance, Intergovernmental reviews, and Resiliency Reviews)

It was decided that we need a charter to begin defining what resiliency means to us, what the vision is for the SRO, and have expectations set for SRO employees. The goal is for Brian and Russ to have the Charter drafted and sent to Action Officers by December 1st, and the next meeting will be December 14th at 10:00am

-Since our meeting, Brian Farkas, Russell Tarry and Jeff Wood met to discuss the Charter. They have an outline and are excited to present and brainstorm for final charter discussion at our next meeting.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Programs and Authorities

November 13, 2017



"The views, opinions and findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation."

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Our Mission & Vision

- Mission
 - Deliver vital public and military engineering services; partnering in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters.
- Vision
 - Engineering solutions for our Nation's toughest challenges.

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U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers



U.S. Army

Huntington District

Value to Nation

Our portfolio of projects have reduced over \$13.7B in flood damages (\$258M in FY 16)

More than 76M tons of cargo worth over \$17B passed through our nine locks and dams, saving over \$1B in transportation costs in 2015

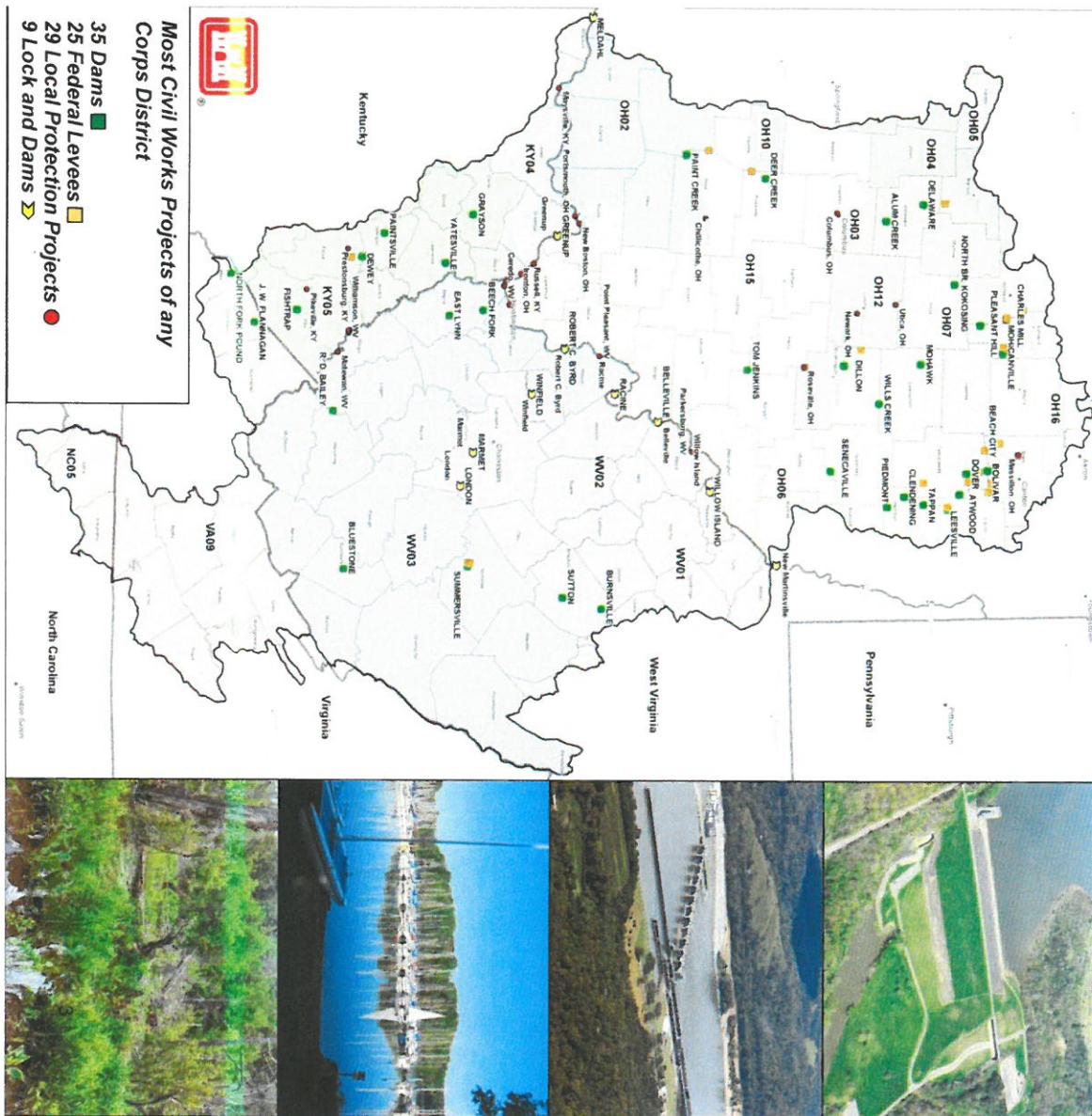
As the region's leading provider of recreation opportunities, our projects hosted over 28M visitors and supported 12,500 jobs in 2012

Our regulatory program preserves the Nation's aquatic resources and navigation capacity, while allowing reasonable development through fair and balanced decisions

Our workforce has deployed over 750 employees around the Nation providing relief from natural disasters since 2003

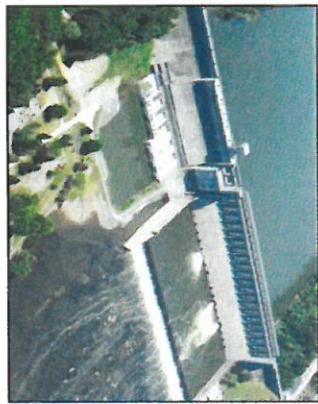
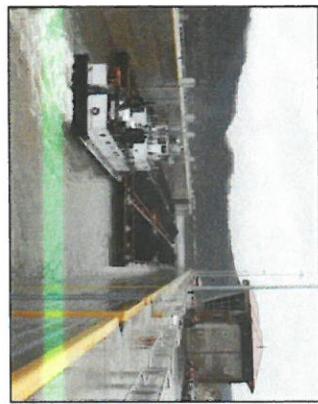
Most Civil Works Projects of any Corps District

- 33 Dams
- 25 Federal Levees
- 29 Local Protection Projects
- 9 Lock and Dams



Mission Areas

- Navigation
- Flood Risk Management
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Regulatory
- Recreation
- Emergency Management
- International and Interagency Support
- Water Supply



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Programs and Authorities

- **Traditional Civil Works Project**
 - ▶ Evaluation of problems, needs, and opportunities, formulation and evaluation of alternatives, and identification and implementation of cost effective solutions based on specific congressional authorization
- **Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)**
 - ▶ Authorities under which the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to plan, design, and construct certain types of water resource and ecosystem restoration projects without additional or specific congressional authorization
- **Planning Assistance to States (PAS – Section 22)**
 - ▶ Technical assistance to support state comprehensive water and related land resource development plans
- **Floodplain Management Services (FPMS)**
 - ▶ Information, technical planning assistance, and guidance in identifying the magnitude and extent of flood hazards and planning appropriate use of the floodplains
- **Watershed Planning (Section 729)**
 - ▶ Watershed planning addresses problems, needs, and opportunities within a watershed or regional context; strives to achieve integrated water resources management; and, results in general, non-project specific, holistic plans or strategies to address those watershed needs



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Section 1207 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) of 2016

Section 1207. Kanawha River Basin.

The Secretary shall conduct studies to determine the feasibility of implementing projects for flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, navigation, water supply, recreation, and other water resource related purposes within the Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

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Silver Jackets Program

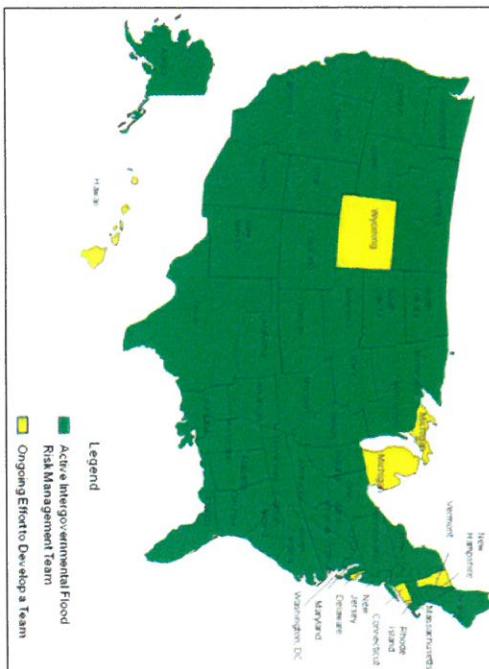
- State-led Interagency approach to sharing knowledge, leveraging resources, and collaboratively reducing flood risk
 - ▼ Develop cohesive solutions for effectively managing the floodplain
 - ▼ Focus hazard planning and mitigation on state priorities
 - ▼ Enhance response and recovery efforts following natural disasters
 - ▼ Follow life-cycle risk management
 - ▼ Watershed perspectives
- Various Federal, State, and Local Agency Involvement (Examples)
 - ▼ State EMA, State DNR, USGS, NWS/NOAA, FEMA, USEPA, NRCS, Local Conservancy Districts, etc.
- Combines available agency resources
 - ▼ Funding
 - ▼ Programs
 - ▼ Technical expertise
- Website: <http://silverjackets.nfmp.us/>

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2



Contact Information

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FY2019 FPMS Interagency Proposals: Call for Proposals

As in previous years, a portion of FY19 Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) funding is apportioned to interagency work. Interagency work promotes participation by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) staff in small efforts undertaken in conjunction with other partners in order to achieve flood risk management benefits that could not be achieved by any one party alone. This Call for Proposals invites proposals for that purpose, with a focus on nonstructural approaches.

Information Regarding Proposals:

- **This call for proposals is not a grant program.** Funds enable USACE involvement using FPMS authority, such as providing technical service to local, county, state, Tribal or other partners in support of their taking action with that information to reduce flood risk. USACE labor is a typical use of funds; proposal partners also bring their expertise and/or resources to further desired outcomes. Except under unusual circumstances, funds may not be subsequently transferred to other governmental entities. The USACE District takes the lead in coordinating and submitting a proposal for USACE funding.
- **All proposals must be interagency and must leverage resources invested by others (monetary or in-kind).** Partners may include Tribal, Federal, State, Local, and/or ongoing teams and task forces. Proposals should be developed with partners, and funded work should be carried out in conjunction with partners. At least two additional governmental partners beyond USACE must be identified for the effort to be considered interagency; proposed work that will not be accomplished via interagency effort will not be considered. Proposals should consider including partners at each level of government (e.g., local, state, federal) as appropriate. Proposals are not limited to those developed by Silver Jackets teams, although collaboration with the Silver Jackets team is recommended for states with such teams.
- **FPMS special studies for flood risk management (riverine and coastal) may be submitted for consideration, with a focus on nonstructural approaches.** Typically, proposals will seek to reduce human exposure or vulnerability to a flood hazard without altering the nature or extent of that hazard (e.g., reduce consequences). Natural and nature-based approaches are encouraged consistent with the state of understanding and uncertainty regarding their flood risk management benefits. Proposals that increase risk, or transfer risk to another party or into the future will not be considered. Proposals utilizing USACE funds for construction or intended to culminate in Corps-funded construction will not be considered, although proposals may be submitted that inform and enable actions by others. Descriptions of various nonstructural measures are available on the [USACE National Nonstructural Committee's website](#), including both physical measures such as elevation, relocation, buyout/acquisition, and dry/wet floodproofing, as well as nonphysical measures such as flood warning systems, floodplain mapping (as a tool supporting planning and/or management), flood emergency preparedness plans, land use regulation/zoning, evacuation plans, and risk communication (as a vehicle for reducing consequences.) In accordance with USACE Planning Bulletin (PB 2016-01), berms, floodwalls, and other similar structures are considered structural measures and must be treated as such.
- **All proposals must include or enable flood risk management action.** It is not required that resulting flood risk reduction be measured in terms of dollars, but risk reduction outcomes should be communicated clearly. Activities should stem from a life-cycle approach to flood risk management: prepare, respond, recover, and mitigate, with consideration of increased resiliency. Data collection (where appropriate as a small portion of the overall effort), modeling, and mapping activities should be explicitly linked to resulting use by proposed partners for management purposes; similarly, risk communication efforts should be linked to resulting changed behavior.
- **Proposals must describe work capable of being completed within 12-18 months from initiation; a 12-month timeline is preferred.**
- **Proposals must be entered into a template** (see separate .pdf) to streamline preparation and review.
- **Proposals must be appropriately coordinated with anticipated project partners:**
 - Because proposed efforts are to be conducted in conjunction with partners who are also devoting resources (including work-in-kind) to the effort, coordination with those partners is required prior to submitting a proposal, with the point of contact and date coordinated entered into the proposal template.
 - Proposals must attach evidence of partner support from at least one partner, from either a State lead of a Silver Jackets team (required if a Silver Jackets effort), or from a special study partner if not

a Silver Jackets team submission. Partners should be asked to specify, preferably in their own words: (a) how the proposal helps achieve tribal, state or community goals in reducing flood risk, (b) the role the Tribal, State or partner anticipates taking in the conduct of the proposed effort, and (c) the Tribe's, State or partner's ongoing commitment to long-term outcomes, if the proposal is selected. An email from the partner suffices; a letter is also acceptable. If preferred, an optional form is available for a partner to complete.

- **Proposals must be appropriately coordinated within USACE:**
 - Proposals must first be coordinated within the District and with the District FPMS Program Manager (PM) to receive consideration. Proposals entailing dams and levees must be coordinated with dam and levee safety personnel and with Emergency Management personnel.
 - Coordination with appropriate Communities of Practice is advisable, particularly for proposals entailing innovative approaches (e.g., Climate Preparedness and Resilience; Conflict Resolution and Public Participation; Environmental; Geospatial; Hydrology, Hydraulics and Coastal (HHC); Tribal Nations; etc.). Proposals entailing flood mapping must conform with August 2016 Flood Inundation Mapping Standard Operating Procedure, prepared by the Geospatial and HHC Communities of Practice (and preferably with supporting data and modeling enabling acceptance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency at its option.)
 - Under unusual circumstances where contracting or any substantial data collection to be funded via FPMS is being considered, early coordination through the FPMS chain to include Headquarters, and in advance of developing and submitting a proposal, is strongly recommended in order to ensure aligned understanding of whether that activity conforms with the FPMS program's focus on providing Corps of Engineers' technical and planning expertise to non-federal governments within its resource constraints.
 - The District FPMS PM should provide proposals to the Division FPMS PM.
 - Division FPMS PMs should coordinate with Division FRM Business Line Managers, Division FRM PMs, and Division Silver Jackets PMs, and consider the proposal both for acceptability within the FPMS program and capacity to undertake and manage the proposed effort.
- **Proposals (templates and attachments included in a single .pdf) must be provided to the Division FPMS PM by Tuesday, May 22, 2018, by uploading to the appropriate District folder on SharePoint at <https://team.usace.army.mil/sites/IWR/PDT/sj/FY19%20Interagency%20Proposals/Forms/AllItems.aspx>**
District FPMS PMs may require earlier submission for District review purposes.

Proposal Selection Criteria:

- Proposal selection criteria are listed below. Guidelines for evaluating proposals are included in Enclosure 1.
- 1. Directly protects life safety, reduces or prevents increases in flood risk, and/or increases resiliency (the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions). For example, reduces future flood consequences (including reduced exposure or vulnerability), reduces future emergency response needs, or improves flood recovery time.
- 2. Promotes shared responsibility for flood risk management by prompting actions by others in support of risk reduction, including by communicating flood risks. For example: provides better tools that, coupled with identified partner use, result in wiser decisions; or clearly enables or prompts action by others, such as partners implementing actions in a floodplain management plan or developing a floodplain management plan.
- 3. Addresses priority in State or Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- 4. Leverages partner resources and is completed in collaboration with partners. Partners may include Tribal, Federal, State, local, and/or ongoing teams and task forces with a role in carrying out the proposed effort, thus helping achieve an interagency solution. Leveraged resources may include data/information, expertise, and funding.
- 5. Additionally, proposals will be judged more favorably if they (a) illustrate innovation through nonstructural flood risk management; (b) improve environmental function; or (c) result in non-monetary social benefits (excluding life safety, resilience, or raising awareness, since those are reflected in other criteria.) USACE Headquarters (CECW-P) maintains final approval for proposals requesting use of alternative procedures for developing benefits.
- 6. Credit will be provided for demonstrated execution of a submitter's previous efforts.

Resources:

- The USACE portion of selected efforts will be carried out using funds from the FPMS Program, authorized by Public Law 86-645, Section 206. [ER 1105-2-100](#) describes the program (pages 3-18), including the nature of assistance and coordination, and provides examples of efforts appropriate for consideration of funding via FPMS (Appendix G Section V). The FPMS Program objective is to encourage prudent use of the Nation's flood plains for the benefit of the national economy and general welfare by supporting comprehensive flood plain management planning at all appropriate government levels. USACE may provide flood plain information and planning assistance to State, county, and city governments, federally-recognized tribes, as well as other Federal agencies. (Note that cost recovery applies for services provided to other Federal agencies and the private sector.)
- The USACE National Nonstructural Committee (<http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/ProjectPlanning/nfpc.aspx>) is a resource and may be incorporated into proposals for educational activities, scoping, reviews, and collaboration on nonstructural assessments.
- Designated Public Involvement Specialists at USACE Districts (http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Portals/70/docs/CPCX/PIS_Fact_Sheet.pdf) and the USACE Conflict Resolution & Public Participation Center of Expertise can serve as a resource and may provide advice and/or be incorporated into proposals for designing and implementing risk communication and collaborative processes as a means of increasing the likelihood of achieving flood risk reduction outcomes.
- Tips, cautions, and observations from previous proposal reviews are provided in Enclosure 2.

Proposal Selection and Funding:

- Proposals will be reviewed by an interdisciplinary committee.
- The committee's evaluation of proposals will be based primarily on information contained in the submission.
- Notification of selected proposals is anticipated in late August 2018 with initial funding available by request in early October 2018. There should be no delay or interruption in study execution during a Continuing Resolution in FY19.
- FY19 FPMS funds for selected proposals will be provided at the project level from Headquarters via FAD to the District for the Fiscal Year in which the work is being executed, with multiple allocations as needed. Coordination through the MSC FPMS PM must be completed to receive funds. If under Continuing Resolution (CR), the project manager for awarded projects at the District level should request the amount of FPMS funds (CCS code 251, Program Activity Code 0002, Project Identifier in the Project Name in P2 before the project name) to be obligated through the end of the CR through their MSC for distribution of its obligation authority under the CR. Subsequent MSC requests can be made upon coordination with the FPMS Program Manager at HQUSACE. Any remaining FY19 needs will be allocated upon resolution of FY19 appropriations.
- At the time of initial FY19 funding identification (early August 2018), proposals from Districts with ongoing interagency efforts initiated FY16 or earlier may be set aside for later consideration, as funding permits, until after those earlier efforts are complete and documented.

Execution and Reporting Requirements:

- Districts and Divisions shall manage execution in accordance with their typical procedures, including for development of Scope of Work and/or Project Management Plans. Funds shall be expended in the year provided to the maximum extent possible.
- Interim Reviews will be conducted regularly (approximately semi-annually). USACE leads will be asked to document and present information regarding schedules and expenditures, partner roles and resources, and anticipated outcomes. Information on efforts conducted through Silver Jackets teams should also be included in semi-annual Silver Jackets team status updates.
- Close-out documentation is required at project completion: filling in a template to document outcomes achieved, and preparing a one-page poster. A one-page poster may be requested prior to the completion for use in workshop settings, in which case updates will be required at project completion.
- Execution and reporting needs should be included in the proposal's funding request as part of the overall effort's anticipated cost.

Enclosure 1: Guidelines for Evaluating Proposals

1. Directly protects life safety, reduces or prevents increases in flood risk, and/or increases resiliency.

5=Proposed effort will result in outstanding achievement of this criterion; upon completion, at least one effect on reducing/managing flood risk, increasing life safety, or increasing resiliency is direct, specific, and quantifiable

Example: the proposed coordinated multi-city mass evacuation planning of this densely populated high-risk region will reduce the loss of life during major flood events.

4=Proposed effort will likely achieve criterion pending post-effort action by partners

3=Proposed effort may achieve criterion pending post-effort action by partners

2=Proposed effort is unlikely to achieve criterion

1=Proposed effort will not achieve criterion

2. Promotes shared responsibility for flood risk management by prompting actions by others in support of risk reduction, including by communicating flood risks.

5=Proposed effort will result in outstanding achievement of this criterion; upon completion, achieves at least one specific flood risk action by an identified actor (e.g., the community)

Example: the community is committed to holding a town hall to discuss the new flood risk information, updating its floodplain zoning, and developing reverse 9-1-1 capability to provide tailored alerts to business and residents at pre-determined flood level triggers.

4=Proposed effort will likely achieve criterion pending post-effort action by partners

3=Proposed effort may achieve criterion pending post-effort action by partners

2=Proposed effort is unlikely to achieve criterion

1=Proposed effort will not achieve criterion

3. Addresses priority in State or Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3=Proposal identifies why the proposed effort is a state or local priority and specifies how the proposed effort supports, augments, or implements a state or local hazard mitigation plan, preferably with specific reference to the relevant plan.

0=Proposal does not include information indicating that effort will meet this criterion

4. Leverages partner resources and is completed in collaboration with partners.

5=Proposed effort will result in outstanding achievement of this criterion; multiple appropriate other federal, state, and local partners, and tribal and other partners where relevant, have significant roles in collaborative execution of the proposed effort and thus significant contributions (monetary or in-kind) in relation to USACE funding request; proposed effort considers partners at each level of government (e.g., local, state, federal) as appropriate.

4=Proposed effort will likely achieve criterion; multiple appropriate partners are identified with resources and roles specified for carrying out the proposed effort, but with less significant contribution to collaborative execution in relation to USACE funding request

3=Proposed effort may achieve criterion; most appropriate partners are identified, but role or contribution to collaborative execution is unclear or partner contributions are primarily in advance of collaborative execution

2=Proposed effort is unlikely to achieve criterion; proposed effort appears to be largely USACE performance of work with minimal partner involvement

1=Proposed effort will not achieve criterion; proposed effort does not appear to be interagency

5. (Optional with different weighting) Proposal demonstrates one of the following: (a) illustrates innovation through nonstructural flood risk management; (b) improves environmental function; or (c) results in non-monetary social benefits (excluding life safety, resilience, or raising awareness).

1=Proposal demonstrates achievement of at least one element of this criterion

0=Proposal does not demonstrate achievement of any element of this criterion

6. **Credit of one point for demonstrated execution of a submitter's previous efforts.** Previous interagency efforts initiated more than 18 months prior to the proposal submission date (e.g., initiated Sept 2016 or earlier) are complete, have returned any remaining funds, and are documented via the "Closeout" template.

1=Credit demonstrated by prior efforts' expenditures

0=Credit not demonstrated by prior efforts' expenditures

Enclosure 2: Tips, Cautions, and Observations from Previous Proposal Reviews

Tips and Cautions

- Tip: Identify initial partners and jointly consider who else could add value. Include at least two governmental partners beyond USACE; consider all levels of government, and consider explaining omissions as appropriate. Identify each partner's role, suited to its expertise and authorities, and how the USACE role is carried out in conjunction with those partners.
- Tip: Consider what project-oriented actions will change flood risk. Who will take action? What will they do? How will that action affect flood risk? Often action is required beyond what USACE can offer; engage key partners, to include those with decision authority, in up-front scoping with a view to achieving expanded outcomes.
- Tip: address internal and external schedule and budget expectations. Identify partner timing and schedule/budget accordingly. Budget for internal USACE reporting requirements, including semi-annual updates and final close-out documentation. Plan to request USACE funding under continuing resolution and to execute USACE funds received during fiscal year obtained. For proposal development, consider limiting partner support documentation to one or two that use their own words in a way that enhances understanding of the proposal and the partner's role. Since not all proposals can be funded, remain mindful of time spent developing proposal: while the nature of the proposal may make it appropriate for USACE staff to use Silver Jackets team coordination funding or FPMS unit funding for proposal development, caveats on such use include the overall budgets for those funding sources, appropriate balance within those overall budgets, and being able to demonstrate appropriate achievements for those overall budgets consistent with their intended purpose.
- Caution: Scrutinize any contracting proposed for funding by USACE. Available USACE FPMS funds support making USACE technical services and planning guidance and assistance available within personnel and funding capabilities; USACE contracts using FPMS funds are atypical. Proposals should clearly identify any proposed USACE contracting, explain why such work cannot be accomplished by USACE personnel or partners, and state why a contract is necessary to the overall effort.
- Caution: Limit proposed USACE data collection. USACE should use available data from all sources whenever practical, although some small (overall and relatively) ancillary data collection may support provision of appropriate USACE services. Proposals should clearly identify any proposed data collection, explain why existing information is insufficient for the intended purpose, whether the planned data collection is discrete or ongoing (such as for stream gaging), what size geographic area is being covered, and how much of the cost is data collection versus data processing.
- Additional tips and cautions, presented in May 2017 overview of the FY18 Interagency FPMS Flood Risk Management Call for Proposals, are available at [https://team.usace.army.mil/sites/IWR/PDT/sj/Shared%20Documents/Projects \(.pptx file\)](https://team.usace.army.mil/sites/IWR/PDT/sj/Shared%20Documents/Projects (.pptx file)).

Observations from Previous Proposal Reviews

1. Directly protects life safety, reduces or prevents increases in loss of property, and/or increases resiliency.
 - Proposals describing how partners were committed to permanently removing existing structures from harm's way tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals that described how community action (or commitment to action) was tied to specific reduction in flood risk tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals that used multiple partners' programs in combination to achieve a greater (or more likely) reduction in flood risk or flood-related expenditures tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Unique proposals with outcomes suitable for wider application and a clear means for achieving that wider application tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals that described how outcomes could reduce flood risk, but without connection to the actors needed to make it happen, tended to be rated less favorably.
2. Promotes shared responsibility for flood risk management by prompting actions by others in support of flood risk reduction.
 - Proposals that identified *who* were engaged and willing partners – often (but not always) local communities eager for results that they could use in the short-term for concrete actions – tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals that described *how* locals would be involved in outcomes, with specific anticipated actions by identified partners as opposed to general possible actions that might be taken, tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals that recognized appropriate roles of other agencies, and described how those agencies would fulfill those roles in conjunction with the role to be undertaken by USACE with the requested funding, tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals that described how more information-oriented outcomes would be communicated to those capable of taking subsequent action (including outreach to members of the public where appropriate) tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals where all work was to be performed by USACE, without any apparent commitment by others, tended to be rated less favorably.
3. Leverages partner resources and is completed in collaboration with partners (note all: Tribal, Federal, State, Local, and/or ongoing teams and task forces).
 - Proposals that described specific partner roles *in conducting the effort* tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals with significant partner contributions *to the conduct of the effort* (including but not limited to funding) tended to be rated more favorably.
 - Proposals seeking to transfer USACE funds to others as the means of achieving partnerships tended to be rated less favorably, particularly if the entirety of the requested USACE funding was proposed to be transferred to others such that little or no substantive USACE role in conducting the effort remained.
 - Proposals seeking to transfer USACE funds to other federal agencies raised questions, and, barring specific unique circumstances, tended to be rated less favorably.
 - Proposals in which partners provided the \$4,000 fee for NOAA's contractor so that flood maps could be uploaded to NOAA's AHPS website tended to be rated more highly than similar proposals seeking to provide USACE funds for this purpose.
 - Proposals with no apparent partners tended to be rated less favorably.

Project Document

Project Applicant: West Virginia Conservation Agency

Date: February 2018

Project Name	West Virginia Disaster Debris Management Plan
Description <i>Clarifies the scope of the project</i>	Development of a plan to guide state and local agencies on how to properly manage debris generated by natural disasters such as flooding, tornado, snow, ice storm.
How the Project is Transformational <i>Ensures that the project infuses scalable and/or sustainable capability for the WVDO efforts going forward</i>	West Virginia currently does not have a recognized debris removal plan for state and local agencies to follow. The need for such a plan became apparent following the June 2016 floods and the amount of debris _ both household and stream _ that was created in multiple counties. This plan would create a framework for decision-makers by defining the various roles, responsibilities and procedures. It would also provide guidance for development and implementation for activities involved in managing debris removal operations following a natural disaster. The creation of the West Virginia Disaster Debris Management Plan would aid the new State Resiliency Office meet its legislative mission to coordinate and educate planning efforts that result in long-term disaster recovery efforts.
Project Goals	Develop document that defines the roles, responsibilities and procedures for managing debris removal activities following natural disasters in the state of West Virginia.
Key Activities	Review of existing debris management plans adopted by other states. Gather various stakeholders to identify process to develop the plan.
Milestones	
Finish Date	June 30, 2019
Deliverables/Results	Debris Management Plan
Anticipated Challenges	Obtaining input from the various state and local entities required to implement such a plan.
Resources/Budget	\$40,000

Project Goal:

Activities	Completion Date	Budget/Resources	Anticipated Challenges
Create a statewide debris management plan for West Virginia to address debris issues created by natural disasters.	June 2019	\$40,000	Receiving cross-agency, cross-state participation in endorsing plan. Creation of an education program to promote plan so local, regional and state organizations understand



Project Goal:

Activities	Completion Date	Budget/Resources	Anticipated Challenges

Project Goal:

Activities	Completion Date	Budget/Resources	Anticipated Challenges



Roles of Critical Partners in State Resiliency Office

Critical Partner	Disaster Response and Responsibilities	Sectors	Disaster Response Funding Streams Activated
DEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste/debris removal and management Provides oversight Controls hazardous materials Approves changes to the normal operations during an emergency 	Environmental Planning/Policy	
DHHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates advanced planning and preparation for health disasters WV Center for Threat Preparedness (CTP) coordinates, supports and oversees the response effort 	Health Planning/Policy	
DOH		Infrastructure Planning/Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal funding, ER, must be tied to specific site (1/3 of projects in disaster) can be paid for with federal allocations 2/3 not funded by ER stream may use FEMA eligible routes for non-federal roads Federal funding for this does not come in quickly, but accounts are flexible enough that DOH can pay out of pocket and be reimbursed if necessary
DOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the structure for coordinating transportation support for responses to declared disasters and emergencies 	Infrastructure Planning/Policy	
DNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hands in initial response to disaster Responsible for all wildlife Point of contact for blockages in streams and does field reviews Immediate for this office is within 90 days 	Environmental Planning/Policy	
FEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works in state after a disaster to assist with temporary housing, emergency home repairs, and other serious disaster related expenses 	Housing Infrastructure Econ. Development Planning/Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding flows through FEMA to Emergency Management and then provides Personal Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Management
HUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes response, recovery and mitigation Long term, supports community recovery using existing or expanded programs (e.g. CDBG-DR) As part of mitigation efforts, promotes community resiliency, builds inter-agency partnerships and participates in preparedness exercises 	Housing Planning/Policy	
National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has well established procedures for mobilization, employment and demobilization, and are uniquely equipped and situated to augment traditional first responders when disaster exceeds local capabilities 	Econ. Development Planning/Policy	
WV Conservation Agency		Environmental Planning/Policy	
WVDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRO in place that is supportive with management of other agencies during initial disaster period 	Housing Infrastructure Econ. Development Planning/Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDBG is a long-term source for funding, earmarked for housing, economic development, infrastructure

Roles of Critical Partners in State Resiliency Office

CRITICAL PARTNER	Disaster Response and Responsibilities	Sectors	Disaster Response Funding Streams Activated
	•		

Director of West Virginia State Resiliency Office

Summary

The Director of the West Virginia State Resilience Office (SRO) will lead the creation of a cohesive resilience strategy for the state, and will plan, coordinate, and direct resilience efforts across state departments. Resilience is a multifaceted, integrated, collaborative concept that crosses multiple disciplines and departments. The director will work in the Department of Commerce's Community Advancement and Development Office, guiding the creation of a resilience vision and strategy document, and work with local, state and federal partners and with external stakeholders to deliver key initiatives that will expand and complement the state's ongoing resilience work.

Responsibilities

The State Resiliency Office Director will serve as the point person for the State of West Virginia's comprehensive efforts on resilience, working across the state and with external stakeholders. Duties will the position will include, but are not limited to:

- Serve as coordinator of all economic and community resiliency planning and implementation efforts, including but not limited to flood protection programs and activities in the state
- Annually review the state flood protection plan and update the plan no less than biannually
- Recommend legislation to reduce or mitigate flood damage
- Report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding at least quarterly
- Catalog, maintain and monitor a listing of current and proposed capital expenditures to reduce or mitigate flood damage or other resiliency efforts
- Coordinate planning of flood projects with federal agencies
- Improve professional management of flood plains
- Provide education and outreach on flooding issues to the citizens of this state
- Establish a single web site integrating all agency flood information
- Monitor federal funds and initiatives that become available for disaster recovery and economic and community resiliency
- Pursue additional funds and resources to assist not only with long term recovery efforts but also long term community and state wide resiliency efforts
- Coordinate, integrate and expand planning efforts in the state for hazard mitigation, long-term disaster recovery and economic diversification
- Coordinate long-term disaster recovery efforts in response to disasters as they occur
- Establish and facilitate regular communication between federal, state, local and private sector agencies and organizations to further economic and disaster resilience
- Work with identified and new federal partners to secure funds for disaster recovery and economic resilience and diversification.

- Establish and facilitate regular communication between federal, state, local and private sector agencies and organizations to further disaster recovery and economic resilience and diversification
- Coordinate long-term disaster recovery efforts in response to disasters as they occur
- Organize and implement long-term planning and recovery activities in response to specific disasters
- Organize and implement long-term planning for economic diversification of areas and regions dependent upon single-industry economies
- Coordinate, integrate, and expand planning efforts in the state for hazard mitigation, long-term disaster recovery, and economic diversification
- Strengthen local capacity and initiatives that address hazard mitigation, long-term disaster recovery, and economic diversification

Qualifications

The role will be complex and cross disciplinary, requiring senior level expertise and demonstrated experience with strategy, engagement and project delivery. The following qualifications are strongly preferred:

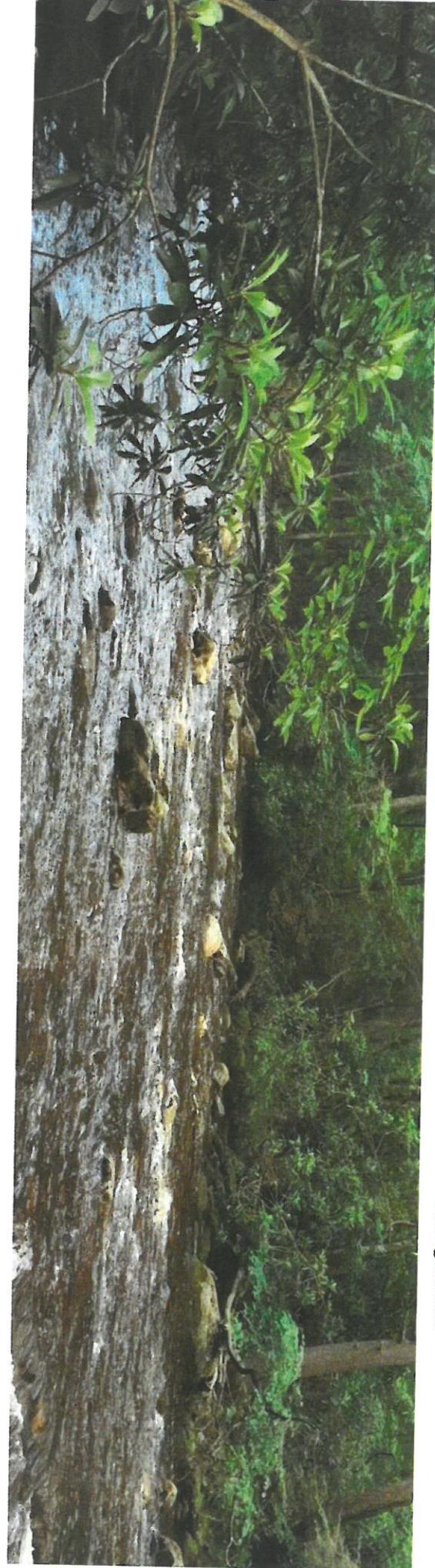
- Management experience preferably local, state or federal government. Preference will be given to experience with emergency management, planning and community development;
- Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in public or business administration or a related field, with a Master's degree or higher preferred;
- Experience leading strategic planning and operations in the areas of public policy, urban planning and/or economic or community development;
- A proven track record of working across populations and stakeholder groups;
- A proven track record of implementing a major project that required coordinating with and executing across multiple sectors or disciplines;
- A demonstrated knowledge of local, state and federal government;
- A proven track record as an effective organizational leader;
- Managed a team including both direct reports and peers, as well as consultants or contractors;
- Experience with stakeholders in the state with the demonstrated ability to establish and maintain relationships with all levels of government, businesses, non-governmental agencies and community leaders.

PRESERVING WEST VIRGINIA RIVER HERITAGE THROUGH ADAPTIVE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

MARCH 22, 2018 / WVEXPO.COM



AIA
West Virginia



SKATE & VELLUM

ASR
Appalachia
SERVICE PROJECT



FEMA

**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

**Preservation
Alliance of
West Virginia**

PRESERVING WEST VIRGINIA RIVER HERITAGE THROUGH ADAPTIVE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

**March 22, 2018 at the
WV Construction & Design EXPO**

Join us for a panel discussion focusing on design for flood resiliency and practical approaches to dealing with flood events.

When: 1:00-3:00 PM

Where: Charleston Civic Center

RSVP: <http://wvexpo.com>

Cost: Free! (CEUs available)

The panel lineup:

Bradley Allen: Historic Building Flood Preparedness

Greg Boso: Building Foundations Which Minimize Water Impact

John Crandall: Rainelle and Flood Adaptive Residential Design

Steve O'Leary: Non-Structural Flood Management

Jill Watkins: Moderator

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2017 REGULAR SESSION

ENROLLED

Committee Substitute
for
House Bill 2935

BY MR. SPEAKER (MR. ARMSTEAD), HANSHAW, AMBLER,
HILL, BOGGS AND BALDWIN

[Passed April 8, 2017; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article, designated §4-15-1; and to amend said code by adding thereto a new article, designated §29-30-1, §29-30-2, §29-30-3 and §29-30-4, all relating to state flood protection generally; establishing a Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding and providing for duties; establishing the Resiliency and Flood Protection Planning Act; providing legislative findings and purpose; creating the State Resiliency Office within the Development Office in the Department of Commerce; establishing a State Resiliency Office Board; providing certain duties and authorities of the State Resiliency Office; and requiring reporting to the Legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new article, designated §4-15-1; and that said code be amended by adding thereto a new article, designated §29-30-1, §29-30-2, §29-30-3 and §29-30-4, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 4. THE LEGISLATURE.

ARTICLE 15. JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON FLOODING.

§4-15-1. Establishing a Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding.

(a) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall each appoint five members of their respective houses, at least two of whom shall be members of the minority party, and at least one shall be a member of the Committee on Government Organization, to serve on an interim committee charged with studying flood damage reduction and flood plain management. The President and the Speaker shall each designate a Chair from among the five committee members of their respective houses. This committee shall be known as the "Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding" and shall study all activities relating to flood protection and shall make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance, which offer solutions to reduce the reality and threat of future loss of life and property damages associated with flooding.

(b) The expenses of the committee are to be approved by the Joint Committee on Government and Finance and paid from legislative appropriations.

(c) The Chair of the State Resiliency Office, created pursuant to article thirty, chapter twenty-nine of this code, shall report quarterly to the committee, and shall prepare an annual report to the committee no later than December 31 of each year.

(d) The Chairs of the committee shall report annually, each January, to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance, with any proposals or legislation as may be deemed necessary to prevent or reduce the risk of flooding in this state.

CHAPTER 29. MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 30. STATE RESILIENCY AND FLOOD PROTECTION PLAN ACT.

§29-30-1. Short title; legislative findings; purpose.

(a) This article may be known and cited as the "Resiliency and Flood Protection Planning Act".

(b) The West Virginia Legislature finds that:

(1) Flooding has affected each of the fifty-five counties and thirty-two major watersheds within the state;

(2) Over the past fifty-two years, more than two hundred and eighty-two West Virginians have died in floods;

(3) Between January 1996 and January 2017, there have been twenty-seven federal disaster declarations in West Virginia involving flooding; and

(4) In June 2016 much of West Virginia suffered devastating flooding.

(5) Despite the many state and federal flood protection programs and projects, flooding continues to be West Virginia's most common and widespread natural disaster.

(c) It is the purpose of this article to provide a comprehensive and coordinated statewide resiliency and flood protection planning program to save lives, and develop community and economic resiliency plans including, but not limited to, reducing or mitigating flood damage while supporting economic growth and protecting the environment.

§29-30-2. State Resiliency Office.

(a) The State Resiliency Office is hereby created. The office shall be organized within the Development Office in the Department of Commerce as the recipient of disaster recovery and resiliency funds, excluding federal Stafford Act funds, and the coordinating agency of recovery and resiliency efforts, including matching funds for other disaster recovery programs, excluding those funds and efforts under the direct control of the State Coordinating Officer designated by the Governor for a particular event. The State Resiliency Office Board is also established and shall consist of the following eight members: the Secretary of the Department of Commerce or his or her designee; The Director of the Division of Natural Resources or his or her designee; the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or his or her designee; the Executive Director of the State Conservation Agency or his or her designee; the Secretary of the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety or his or her designee; the Secretary of Transportation or his or her designee; the Adjutant General of the West Virginia National Guard or his or her designee; and the Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management within the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety or his or her designee.

(b) The Secretary of the Department of Commerce shall be the chair of the State Resiliency Office Board. In the absence of the chair, any member designated by the members present may act as chair.

(c) The board shall meet no less than once each calendar quarter at the time and place designated by the chair. All decisions of the board shall be decided by a majority vote of the members.

(d) The chair shall provide adequate staff from their respective office, to ensure the meetings of the board are properly noticed, meetings of the board are facilitated, board meeting minutes are taken, records and correspondence kept and that reports of the board are produced timely.

§29-30-3. Authority of State Resiliency Office; authority of board.

The State Resiliency Office, through its board may:

(1) Serve as coordinator of all economic and community resiliency planning and implementation efforts, including but not limited to flood protection programs and activities in the state;

(2) Annually review the state flood protection plan and update the plan no less than biannually;

- (3) Recommend legislation to reduce or mitigate flood damage;
- (4) Report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding at least quarterly;
- (5) Catalog, maintain and monitor a listing of current and proposed capital expenditures to reduce or mitigate flood damage or other resiliency efforts;
- (6) Coordinate planning of flood projects with federal agencies;
- (7) Improve professional management of flood plains;
- (8) Provide education and outreach on flooding issues to the citizens of this state;
- (9) Establish a single web site integrating all agency flood information;
- (10) Monitor federal funds and initiatives that become available for disaster recovery and economic and community resiliency;
- (11) Pursue additional funds and resources to assist not only with long term recovery efforts but also long term community and state wide resiliency efforts;
- (12) Coordinate, integrate and expand planning efforts in the state for hazard mitigation, long-term disaster recovery and economic diversification;
- (13) Coordinate long-term disaster recovery efforts in response to disasters as they occur;
- (14) Establish and facilitate regular communication between federal, state, local and private sector agencies and organizations to further economic and disaster resilience; and
- (15) Take all other actions necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this article.

§29-30-4. Reporting to the Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding.

- (a) The chair of the board of the State Resiliency Office shall report, at a minimum of quarterly, to the Joint Legislative Committee on Flooding, created pursuant to article fifteen, chapter four of this code, in sufficient detail for the committee to be aware of the activities of the board to assure progress toward reducing and mitigating flood damage within this state while respecting and complying with the Takings Clause of the United States Constitution, the West Virginia Constitution, and related precedential court opinions, and to develop legislative recommendations.
- (b) The chair of the council shall submit an annual report to the committee by December 31 of each year, along with any recommended legislation, budget requests and a summary of the activities of the board for the previous year.

West Virginia | CDBG-DR Program Update

Update: West Virginia's Plans for initial \$104,280,000 CDBG-DR Award

The State (through Department of Commerce and partnering stakeholders / agencies) engaged in meaningful community outreach during the months of March and April specifically related to the proposed uses of the CDBG-DR award from HUD. These meetings and public forums provided an opportunity for state leaders listen to affected communities and accurately assess remaining needs from the 2016 disaster. These opportunities provided valuable insight related to the true priorities of its communities. Based on this input, the State has changed some of the initial allocations of the CDBG-DR award to better capture priorities of the affected communities and yield to guidance from HUD. This collective information was utilized to inform the final proposed uses of West Virginia's CDBG-DR award. On April 21, 2017, the WVDOC submitted the State's CDBG-DR Action Plan to HUD for final consideration. Below are the final proposed allocations to various programs all of which will support the housing sector and the most vulnerable populations.

State of West Virginia 2016 CDBG-DR Award	
WV "Up to Code" Housing Program (Owners)	\$ 64,378,950
WV Rental Assistance Program (Landlords / Renters)	\$ 16,000,000
WV Coordinated Match Program (HMGP / CDBG-DR Match)	\$ 12,440,000
Restore Riverview Project	\$ 2,500,000
WV Bridge Home Program	\$ 2,080,000
State Administration ¹	\$ 5,214,000
Planning	\$ 1,667,050
West Virginia CDBG-DR Award	\$104,280,000

CHANGES TO ACTION PLAN SINCE PUBLISHED DRAFT:

- ❖ Increased HMGP match allowance by \$1 million to account for increased projected HMGP amount to be received by West Virginia.
- ❖ Removed the Strategic Buyout/Acquisition Program based on community input and HUD guidance. Community input, public comments and collaborations revealed that affected communities were largely not supportive of buyout options given the limited relocation options. Various communities expressed hesitation and disagreement with a buyout strategy that would not allow the acquired properties to be redeveloped for residential use.
- ❖ Reallocated the budget for the previous Strategic Buyout/Acquisition Program to: HMGP match, Restore Riverview and State's Planning/Administration budget (to support State Resiliency Office and HUD-required compliance efforts).
- ❖ Included the newly created State Resiliency Office detail and funding.

¹ Amount determined by allowance of 5% regulatory cap.

West Virginia | CDBG-DR Program Update

West Virginia's CDBG-DR Program Details

WV "UP TO CODE" HOUSING PROGRAM

- ✓ "Up to Code" will provide repair, replace, or reconstruction services to homeowners.
- ✓ Projected population benefit: 700 low- and moderate-income homeowners
- ✓ Remaining population with unmet need: 4,000 -5,000 homeowners.

WV RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (WV-RAP)

- ✓ WV-RAP provides repair, replace, or reconstruction services to rental properties.
- ✓ Projected population benefit: 400 units of rental properties.
- ✓ Remaining population with unmet need: approximately 400 units.

WV COORDINATED MATCH PROGRAM (HMGP / CDBG-DR MATCH)

- ✓ WV will allocate \$12,440,000 of DR funds to fulfill the 25% non-federal cost-sharing requirement.
- ✓ Specific HMGP activities may include but are not limited to: Buyouts of housing units; Demolition; Structural elevation; Localized flood risk reduction projects (i.e. detention ponds, increased channel capacity); Infrastructure retrofit; Infrastructure improvements or replacement; or, Post-disaster code enforcement.

RESTORE RIVERVIEW PROJECT

- ✓ WV will allocate \$2,500,000 of DR funds to the Restore Riverview Project in Clendenin, Kanawha County WV.
- ✓ The project will occur in two phases:
 - 1st phase: \$1.3 million will be used to rehabilitate an existing NSP multi-use property which serves as a health clinic and residential apartment complex. The structure suffered severe flood damage displacing 18 senior residents. State will rehab the building bringing these critical services back to the Clendenin area as well as providing 10 units of housing to LMI tenants.
 - 2nd phase: \$1.2 million will be used to construct a new multi-family complex across the street from the existing Riverview property to be leased primarily to those displaced from the previous facility and other seniors.

WV BRIDGE HOME PROGRAM

- ✓ The Bridge Home program will aim to repair or replace privately owned bridges that provide the primary access point to a residence.
- ✓ Projected population benefit: 100 bridges to be repaired / replaced.
- ✓ Remaining population with unmet need: 250 bridges in need of repair/replacement

West Virginia | CDBG-DR Program Update

Newly Created WV State Resiliency Office

- ✓ In April 2017, the State legislature passed and Governor Justice signed into law House Bill 2935 which established the WV State Resiliency Office.
- ✓ The SRO will serve as the central office for the State's current and future recovery and resiliency efforts.
- ✓ Key purpose of the SRO will be to coordinate the development of community and economic resiliency plans (mitigation, environmental protection, efforts to support State's economy, and all disaster recovery funds except FEMA funds).
- ✓ SRO will also proactively develop resiliency strategies and seek funding for the implementation of the approved strategies.
- ✓ Some of the CDBG-DR planning and administration budget will be used to fund the SRO's efforts.
- ✓ SRO housed within WV Dept of Commerce and governed by an eight-member board including:
 - The Secretary of the Department of Commerce, *Chair of the Board*
 - The Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - The Director of the Division of Natural Resources
 - The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection
 - The Executive Director of the State Conservation Agency
 - The Secretary of the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety
 - The Secretary of Transportation
 - The Adjutant General of the West Virginia National Guard

GOVERNOR'S FLOOD RECOVERY & ALLIANCE SESSION

Time: 9 - 11 a.m.

Date: November 7, 2017

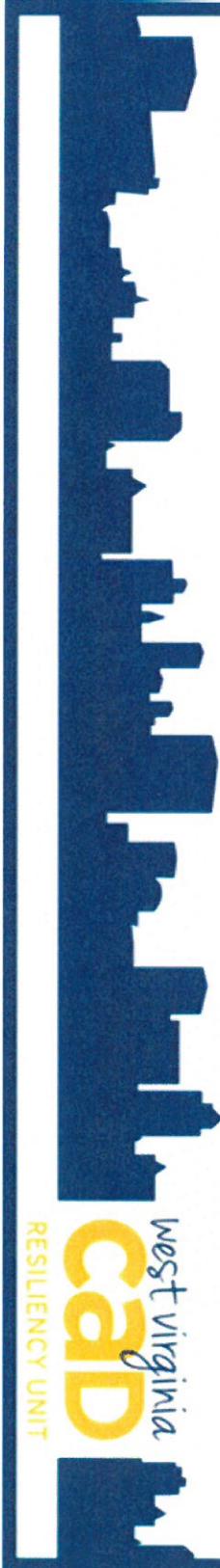
Location: Governor's Press Conference Room



FEMA



West Virginia
caD
RESILIENCY UNIT



Opportunity

- Post-disaster recovery presents a variety of opportunities for State and local communities to:
 - Renew infrastructure
 - Mitigate risks to hazards
 - Reinvent economies
 - Raise community awareness and preparedness

GOVERNOR'S
FLOOD RECOVERY
& ALLIANCE SESSION



FEMA

Influx of Funding

- As a result of June 2016 flooding more than **\$700M** (est.) in federal and state funding:
 - Public Assistance: \$407M
 - Individual Assistance: \$36M
 - CDBG-DR: \$149M
 - HMGIP: \$69M

GOVERNOR'S
FLOOD RECOVERY
& ALLIANCE SESSION



FEMA

Complexity

- Recovery funding is:
 - Spread across multiple programs
 - Comes with different eligibility requirements
 - Operates on different timelines
 - Controlled by different entities
 - Serves different stakeholders

GOVERNOR'S
FLOOD RECOVERY
& ALLIANCE SESSION



FEMA

How do we address complexity?

- Organize to:
 - Serve as a focal point for recovery efforts
 - Manage the new problems of recovery
 - Collaborate & coordinate
- These organizations face common challenges:
 - Managing money
 - Increasing information flows
 - Supporting collaboration at all levels
 - Balancing time constraints

GOVERNOR'S
FLOOD RECOVERY
& ALLIANCE SESSION



FEMA